

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND CRITICAL PHILOSOPHY: MARXIST, POSTCOLONIAL, AND ETHICAL PERSPECTIVES ON TECHNOLOGICAL POWER

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This study examines the intersection of artificial intelligence (AI) and critical social theory, with a particular emphasis on ethical responsibility, structural inequality, and technological governance. Integrating insights from Marxism, postcolonialism, feminism, and ecological thought, the research provides a multidimensional analysis of how AI systems both reflect and reinforce existing socio-economic hierarchies. Drawing on contemporary critiques of algorithmic bias in legal and medical contexts, the study highlights how AI reproduces racial, gendered, and class-based asymmetries, echoing earlier critiques of ideological apparatuses in capitalist societies. The analysis further engages philosophical critiques by Martin Heidegger, Michel Foucault, and Paul Ricoeur, exploring how AI enacts new forms of «enframing», disciplinary control, and ethical displacement. In particular, it examines how algorithmic decision-making obscures human responsibility behind claims of objectivity, intensifying alienation and depersonalization. Case studies, including AI-based recidivism assessments in the U.S. justice system and diagnostic tools in healthcare, reveal how systemic biases become encoded into technological infrastructures. From a critical philosophical standpoint, AI is not a neutral tool but a product of specific historical and material conditions shaped by neoliberal rationality and market logics. The research argues for a re-politicization of AI ethics by embedding it within broader frameworks of power, historical injustice, and democratic accountability. While Marxist and feminist theories expose exploitation and invisibility in labor and reproduction, postcolonial analysis reveals geopolitical asymmetries in data extraction. The study concludes that addressing the challenges posed by AI requires not only technical regulation but also a philosophical reconsideration of responsibility, agency, and justice in the digital age.

Key words: artificial intelligence, algorithmic bias, critical theory, technological governance, digital capitalism, responsibility, postcolonial critique, feminist ethics, surveillance, power.

1. Introduction

The contemporary challenges of globalization, social inequality, technological transformation, and political shifts demand a re-examination of key philosophical paradigms, particularly those that address structures of power, moral responsibility, and systemic injustice. In this context, critical traditions such as Marxism, postcolonial theory, feminism, and ecological philosophy offer valuable frameworks for understanding the interplay between economic systems, cultural hierarchies, and emerging technological forms of control. Of growing importance is the question of how these